

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
I, George H. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending December 23, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, December 17, 25,140
Monday, December 18, 23,023
Tuesday, December 19, 23,043
Wednesday, December 20, 22,865
Thursday, December 21, 23,019
Friday, December 22, 22,865
Saturday, December 23, 23,087

Sworn to before me and subscribed to by me this 23rd day of December, 1893.
N. P. Felt, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for November, 24,310.

It is a very cold night when Mayor Bemis fails to warm up the council with one or two vetoes.

SOME consolation remains in the fact that the issue of Christmas time marriage licenses has not fallen off in any corresponding degree with the decline in other lucrative businesses in the community.

THE New York Evening Post talks about putting a check at the outset to the use of "black smoke-producing coal" in the metropolis. What color does coal ordinarily present to the average New Yorker?

DUTCH socialists now convened in a so-called congress are occupying themselves chiefly with violent quarrels among the members. And yet the socialists disclaim any sympathy with the anarchists.

IF UNCLE SAM wants to go into the railroad time, now would be an opportune time. Nearly all of the transcontinental trunk lines are in the hands of receivers, preparing to be auctioned off to the highest bidder.

WITH forty-four indictments for election frauds committed by Tammany hoodlums pending in New York City the necessity for the repeal of the federal election laws becomes more and more apparent to the democratic machine in that state.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the new garbage contract was to have gone into effect according to its terms on Saturday last, the contractor does not propose to begin work for at least a week. Let the city insist upon the stipulations in its agreement.

IF THE officers in charge of the hostile Brazilian vessels will only continue to avoid one another as assiduously as they have done for the past few days that much heralded naval battle between the government's dynamite cruiser and the insurgent ships may be dispensed with after all.

IT TAKES only three receivers to manage the Santa Fe railroad, with its nearly 10,000 miles of lines and known as the largest railroad system in the world. The Union Pacific, with less mileage and less business, is supplied with five receivers. Here is an opportunity for a little equalization.

THE United States government undertakes to make coast surveys, geological surveys, geodetic surveys, as well as surveys of several other kinds. The western farmer is not demanding too much when he asks the federal authorities to make a map and survey showing the region where irrigation is possible and practicable.

IF THE council sitting as a board of equalization finds it unable to raise the assessments of various pieces of property that have been valued too low by the ward assessors, without a written complaint from some property owner whose property has been assessed too high in comparison, it should take steps to secure the necessary written complaints. A single complaint would serve to give the council jurisdiction in the matter. No means at hand to increase the city's taxable valuation should be neglected.

SO WELL advertised has Governor Lowell of Kansas become as a consequence of his tramp manifesto that he has already been compelled to shut down upon the ever increasing demands for assistance to tramps. Among the hosts that have been attracted to Kansas it is almost impossible to distinguish the professional tramp from the merely unfortunate laborer. Had the governor left the matter to be attended to by the local authorities he would have been spared much of his unpleasant notoriety. Kansas would also have avoided being compelled to support a horde of people who should be cared for in other states.

GOVERNOR WAITE is nothing if not persistent in his purpose. He has convened the legislature of Colorado in extra session to counteract the depression in the silver mining industry. The governor evidently thinks that Colorado is destined to lead in the regeneration of silver coinage, and he recommends that the legislature declare legal tender any silver dollar, foreign as well as domestic, that contains not less than 374 grains of pure silver. He unquestionably knows that Colorado has no constitutional authority to make anything but the gold and silver coins of the United States a legal tender for debts, but provisions of constitutional law seem to carry no weight with him whatever. The Colorado legislature may find sufficient state matters demanding its attention to justify an extra session, but it will do well to leave questions of national finance to the determination of congress.

JURISDICTION OF THE STATE BOARD.

The order of the State Board of Transportation directing the Elkhorn road to show cause why the rates on hay, recently raised, should not be lowered, seems to have aroused unnecessary doubts in the minds of some of the members of that board as to their jurisdiction in the matter. The railroads will claim, as they have contended on more than one occasion, that the powers of the state board do not extend to the raising or lowering of rates, and they may be expected to fight any such order to the bitter end in the courts. The question of jurisdiction, however, is not raised now for the first time. It was raised and argued at length before the supreme court of Nebraska soon after the present law organizing the board was enacted in 1887. Not only this, but the respondent in that case was the same which is now again attempting to discredit the authority of the board and whose plea was overruled by a unanimous decision of the supreme court, then consisting of Judges Maxwell, Cobb and Reese.

What the court decided, after an extended and searching review of each section of the act in question, was that the board had authority to reduce the schedule of rates in force by a uniform cut of 33 per cent. The law prohibits all unreasonable and unjust rates for the transportation of goods and declares them unlawful. In order to find out what rates are lawful the state board must have authority to investigate the charges exacted by any railroad, and to declare what charges are reasonable and what charges are unreasonable. And the court adds, "And this may be done in advance of the rendition of the service."

Explaining this more at length the court continues: "Such board is to determine in the first instance, at least, what are reasonable and just charges and what unreasonable and unjust and when any person, firm, corporation or locality is unjustly discriminated against. There can be no restriction of the word locality; it may refer to a village, city, county or portion of the state, the meaning in each case to be determined by the territory which the board shall find to be unjustly discriminated against. If there is discrimination against any person, firm or corporation it is the duty of the board to find and to require the railway company to cease its discrimination. To do so such board has the authority to require such railway company to reduce its rates to a reasonable and just standard. The power to fix a reasonable and just rate is clearly conferred on the board, as also the power to determine what rates are unjust and unreasonable. It is the duty of the board to prevent unjust discrimination in all the forms mentioned in the statute, and to do so it may determine what is a proper charge to and from any points within the state, and its order in that regard based on its finding of facts will be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the order."

If the State Board of Transportation can order a general cut in rates of 33 per cent it can certainly order a railroad to restore a rate which has been raised. The very fact that a lower rate has been in force for some time previous creates a presumption, in the absence of altered conditions making the operation of the road more expensive, that the new rate is unreasonably high. The burden of proof rests upon the railroad which is attempting to increase its charges. If the state board was not in a position to prevent the establishment of an unreasonable and consequently unlawful rate it would be a useless piece of governmental machinery. It is only to be regretted that the board has not had independence enough to have used its authority more frequently to the benefit of the people.

THE IOWA SENATORSHIP.

The senatorial contest in the Iowa legislature, for a successor to Iowa Senator James F. Wilson, whose term will expire March 3, 1895, promises to be sharp and very interesting. There are now seven candidates for the honor, two or three of whom can present first rate claims and are men of great popularity. Undoubtedly Representative Gear, or Hopburn, or Lacey, or Perkins would take excellent care of Iowa's interests if sent to the national senate and would maintain the high character of the state in that body given it by its present senators. All these gentlemen who desire promotion to the upper house have done good service in the lower house there is every reason to believe that either of them would be a useful member of the senate. If the choice were to be determined by the experience of each in public life it would fall upon Hon. William Peters Hopburn, who was a member of the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth congresses. Hon. John Henry Gear ranks next, he having made his first appearance on the stage of national affairs with the Fifty-first congress. Hon. John Fletcher Lacey's first connection with national legislation was in the Fifty-first congress, and Hon. George D. Perkins was in the Fifty-second congress. Mr. Hopburn is thus far in the lead so far as public service is concerned, but possibly this will not be given all the consideration which it ought to receive. If the decision were made to rest on the question of relative ability it might be difficult to say which one of the gentlemen whom we have named is the best endowed intellectually for a seat in the senate.

But the republicans of the Iowa legislature may conclude that it will be the part of wisdom to let Mr. Wilson remain in the senate another six years. He has made a creditable record in that body and stands well there. He has had an experience of ten years as a senator, having previously served four terms in the house of representatives, to which he was first elected in 1861. Although not a very old man, being little past 65, Mr. Wilson has had an extended experience in public life and has borne himself well. He is not a brilliant man, and perhaps has not contributed as much to the fame of Iowa as his distinguished colleague in the senate, but he is recognized by his fellow senators as a man of sterling ability,

and there can be no question that the interests of Iowa would continue to be well cared for by him. In view of those considerations the republicans of the Iowa legislature may very properly ask themselves whether anything would be gained by sending another man to the senate.

PLAYING THE SAME OLD TUNE.

When the gambling ordinance was pending before the council THE BEE opposed it vigorously. The *World-Herald* supported it, not only editorially but in its local news columns. And now that sheet has the impudence to demand the impeachment of the mayor for doing the very thing that it had advocated. The question is, what has brought about the change? A good many people believe that this vicious attack is an attempt to retaliate on the mayor for his refusal to countenance Hitchcock's impudence in connection with the license advertising. Some people are not backward in expressing the opinion that the anti-gambling crusade is nothing more nor less than a bold attempt at blackmail, in which the courts have been invoked to help a self-confessed violator of the law to recover money he had feloniously gambled away. Whether this version is correct or not, the fact that the legal proceedings have been instituted by lawyers who have been largely patronized by the criminal classes gives it a great deal of coloring.

An intelligent observer must see that the onslaught on Mayor Bemis is malignant spitework on one hand and arrant hypocrisy on the other. The mayor is not the only officer charged with the enforcement of the criminal laws. The police court itself has no jurisdiction in cases involving felonious violation of the statutes. In all such cases the county attorney is the proper officer to file complaint whether anybody has sworn out a warrant or not, and it is made the duty of the sheriff to break up gambling, prize fighting, lotteries and other institutions and practices that are defined as felonies by law.

Now it is notorious that the sheriff has not merely tolerated gambling houses but his deputies have been frequenters of these resorts. They have not made a single arrest, although the law makes it the duty of the sheriff and his deputies to arrest violators of the criminal code even without a warrant if the felonious act is committed in their presence.

Why single out the mayor and screen the county officers? Evidently the mayor is an offensive partisan, while the sheriff is a favored patron of the hypocritical organ.

The most outrageous thing in connection with this assault on the mayor are the sensational dispatches sent all over the country by the *World-Herald* in which Omaha is blackwashed very much in the same fashion in which rank prohibitionists have delighted in defaming this city and representing it as the Sodom of America, as if gambling and the social evil were not tolerated in any other city. On the heels of this piece of villainous defamation a dispatch was sent out of the *World-Herald* office last night announcing that a terrible riot was in progress in Omaha and the whole police force was called out to disperse the mob, when as a matter of fact the great riot was only a "screw" between a couple of colored bruisers in one of the lower wards and the "mob" was a handful of sports looking on the fight just as they would on a dog fight.

Another side light upon the hysterical performance of the *World-Herald* in connection with this matter may be gotten by recalling its conduct when house roll 233 was pending before the legislature. Immediately after the elect were known the organ played an overture to the entire legislature by a series of biographical puffs which made every member a veritable Clay, Conkling and Baine. When the legislature was convened it was treated to a coating of Metcalf molasses and soft soap. Then the champions of the bill—Kynor, Ames, Sheridan, Elder and Goss—were blackballed and held up as Nebraska's most eminent law compounders.

It is manifest that the man at the helm of the *World-Herald* is playing upon the vanity and personal resentments of one of the judges in the district court in order that he may use him to pervert justice and uphold imposture. It is related in ancient history that two augurs never met in the streets of Rome without laughing outright in each other's faces. The imposture they were playing upon the people was not more farcical and hypocritical than is the juggling and impudent antics to which the people of Omaha are being treated every day by that sheet.

TRAIN ROBBERY RESUMED.

The resumption of train robbery will probably renew interest in the proposal of federal legislation for the repression and punishment of this crime. A bill with this object, introduced in the house of representatives by Mr. Caldwell of Ohio, is in the hands of one of the house committees, and there is apparently no good reason why it should not be promptly reported after the reassembly of congress and passed, so that the federal power could be at once invoked to hunt down and adequately punish train robbers. The measure of Mr. Caldwell applies, of course, only to robbery committed on roads engaged in interstate commerce, but this includes the large majority of the railroads of the country. It provides heavy penalties for the crime of train robbery and the killing of an innocent person in the commission of the crime is punishable with death. The question whether legislation of this sort would have the effect to repress train robbery need not be considered. The railroad and express companies have asked for it in the belief that it will have such an effect and it is undeniably the duty of the government to take notice of the existence of this crime and to at least make provision for the proper punishment, when apprehended, of the desperate outlaws who engage in it. With such penalties as are provided in the Caldwell bill it is not to be doubted that train robbery would become less frequent.

It is necessary that the states shall also take notice of this crime and provide drastic legislation for its punishment. Of course, all the states now have laws under which train robbery can be punished, but very few of them have treated this crime separately and that is the treatment it must receive. The states should also make better provision than now exists for hunting down these criminals instead of letting the railroads and express companies do all this work, as is now the case. It is a just cause of complaint on the part of the states do not give them proper assistance in this matter, thereby compelling them to bear nearly the whole expense of hunting down train robbers. A federal law distinctly defining and adequately punishing this crime, supplemented by strong state laws, it is reasonable to believe, would make train robbery less frequent if it did not put an end to it.

GIVE THE MEN SOMETHING TO DO.
The suggestions made by THE BEE that the able bodied, destitute, unemployed be given an opportunity to earn their living over winter by breaking stone for country roads is objected to on the ground that the stone crushers at the Platte river do the work much cheaper than the cheapest of hand labor and hence very little would be saved in hauling the rock from the quarries and having it broken here. It is doubtless true that the quarrymen can lay down crushed rock in Omaha for less money than the cost of the broken rock crushed by hand labor at \$1.50 a day. But it strikes us that it would be more economic to employ idle men for their board and lodging, which need not cost more than 75 cents a day, than to board and lodge them at the county's expense without any return. It is barely possible, too, that quite a number could be employed in quarrying, loading and unloading the rock. This would not interfere with other workmen, because there is no rock to be hauled this winter unless the commissioners venture on this enterprise in the interest of destitute laboring men. What is true of stone crushing might also apply to the grading or improving of roadways. We may not have an open winter, but we will always have a few days in the month when work on public roads would be practicable.

IN SOME parts of China a tax is imposed on all women entering the bonds of matrimony. This ought to be suggestive to Chairman Wilson's committee in its hunt for sources of governmental revenue.
LOOK OUT for the news of a Brazilian naval battle and pictures of the bloody encounter cabled by the special artist on the spot.
Goin' into debt.
Globe-Democrat.
The democrats don't like the idea of increasing the debt by issuing a new series of bonds, but that is their only practical way out of the worst financial predicament in which any party has been placed since the war.

The Southern Idea.
Atlanta Constitution.
Repeal the McKinley law!
Pass a graduated income tax law!
Make gold and silver the standard money of the country!
Repeal the state bank tax!

Safety in the senate.
Philadelphia Ledger.
While the democrats are preparing to put the Wilson tariff bill through the house the senate is busy with a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, and a grant of \$100,000 to the state of Ohio for a compromise measure bearing little resemblance to the original bill. That is the usual course of tariff reform.

THE TARIFF REFORM YOKO.

Kitt Goss Review.
Mr. Cleveland, in his recent message, was unkind enough to remind the country that "tariff reform is directly before us," notwithstanding the fact that he has been sufficiently and most unpleasantly impressed upon the people for some months past, and they would gladly forget it if they could. Yet, tariff reform is directly before us, and it is also around and about us all over us. Worse than all, it is on our necks, like a yoke that galls, but from which there is no escape, as yet.

That Tariff Bill.
Philadelphia Ledger.
The majority defends the imposition in general of ad valorem instead of specific duties, and reports in favor of the repeal of the tariff on the importation of the McKinley act. In general, the committee claims credit for a reduction of duties from an average of 43.71 per cent to 30.31 per cent, and reports that the reform proposed will quicken every industry and lead to a period of great prosperity. The Wilson bill, as reported, will be modified in essential particulars, and modified in the direction of restoring protective duties or of increasing the tariff rates.

Economic Absurdities.
New York Sun.
Did ever a set of men posing as economists get themselves into a more ridiculous position than Prof. Wilson's committee? Who but the lord treasurer of the king of the Cannibals islands would ever think of diminishing his income by abolishing duties on the importation of the McKinley act? The gentleman who jumped into the barberry bush was a financial allegory prefiguring this belevered committee. We are going to be \$2,000,000 short. We will get square by reducing our income by \$2,000,000. Here is finance that seems to come from a Christmas pantomime and breathes the rich humor of Pantaloon. Yet if Pantaloon found that the manager was recouping himself for losses and had business by positively extending the free list, Pantaloon would have that manager hauled before a lunacy commission immediately.

Utah's Claim to Statehood.
St. Louis Republic.
If there is to be opposition to the admission of Utah as a state, let it be reasonable. The only reasonable ground for such opposition, we take it, is the fear that the state government to be instituted will not or cannot suppress polygamy. The question may be raised as to the duty or the power of the government to inquire into the conditions of statehood other than those which are purely material or political. In the case of Utah, however, the evils of polygamy have been so pronounced and of such long standing, and the power of the Mormon church is still so great that public opinion insists upon guarantees of the enactment and enforcement of statutes against polygamous practices. Polygamy, in this way, a part of the general question under discussion, has constituted the only valid objection to the statehood of Utah.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE (rep.): As an arraignment of the democratic majority in the house for its inconsistency and breach of faith in the matter of the tariff, the report of the minority of the ways and means committee on the Wilson bill, is a masterpiece.
KANSAS CITY STAR (ind.): The wall from the minority is not an easy one to reason on. It is not a great tariff expert and is further handicapped by the sorrowful reflection that he is arguing a case that has been already adjudged.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL (rep.): Tom Reed says the doctrine of the democratic platform that protection is robbery and should be abolished was clear and honest, but this new movement represented by the Wilson bill is neither good morals nor good faith, and in its inimitable apathy he characterizes it as "mitigated and sporadic robbery."
INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL (rep.): Mr. Reed bases his championship upon the higher claims of civilization compared with which the question of prices sinks into insignificance. The protective tariff stands between the higher civilization of the American wage earner and the lower grade of the foreign laborer. Take away protection, and foreign capital can secure the same machine as the American, and it then becomes a contest between labor.

CHICAGO RECORD (ind.): This report as a whole, drawn up as it is by a man on the protection side, is not likely to injure the prospects of the new tariff bill. The public expects it to become a law speedily, and is preparing itself for the inevitable change. The suspense preceding that change is infinitely worse than any evils to be feared from blunders of the schedules as seen by unfriendly critics of this honest attempt at doing a beneficial reform.
ST. PAUL Pioneer Press (rep.): The minority report of the ways and means committee is a cutting exposure of the political and economic inconsistencies of the American tariff. In this respect it is in line with the criticisms which the Pioneer Press has already made upon it. Placed in power by the people upon the distinct pledge to be controlled in its fiscal policy by the principle that a protective tariff is unconstitutional and a system of duties a burden upon the people, the government is now seeking to raise revenue only its first act in dealing with the question is to report a tariff constructed and defended upon avowed principles of protection. The tariff is a system of duties, and the government is now seeking to raise revenue only its first act in dealing with the question is to report a tariff constructed and defended upon avowed principles of protection.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.
Two revivals of religion are in progress at Fairbury.
There are four boarders in the Wayne county jail.
W. K. Allen of Salem accidentally amputated one of his toes with a sharp ax.
A horse fell on the 13-year-old son of Mrs. Wadley of Fairfield and broke the child's arm.
The past year has been a prosperous one for Norfolk. The News makes a showing of \$300,000 spent for public improvements in the city.
A Sunday School Normal Institute will be held at Verdon December 29, 30 and 31, conducted by Rev. J. D. Stewart, state superintendent of the Congregationalists.

There is loud complaint at Atkinson because a number of dead carcasses of animals have been piled upon the river bank near town and left without any attempt at burial.
John Morrison of Fullerton will never go skating again with a revolver in his hip pocket. He tried it the other day, and when he struck the ice he found the gun went off, putting a bullet through the calf of his leg.

Charles Cole of Chadron is under arrest for beating his wife. He had her and three children he quarreled and then commenced choking her. She broke away, but he caught her and choked her again and struck her with his hand on the side of her head. Her cries for help brought the patrol wagon, when he was promptly arrested and locked up.

Says the Fairmont Signal: That our readers in other states may know what farmers may accomplish in Nebraska we will mention the case of Patrick Halligan, who has lived on his farm in Crawford township for the last sixteen years. At this time his farm embraces 400 acres of good land. He has a good sized house, two barns, one 24x100 feet and the other 28x44 feet, and shed forty-four feet long. He has on his farm 250 head of cattle, eighteen head of horses, and a good many sheep. He has a corn crib containing 15,000 bushels of shelled corn and a crib containing 3,000 bushels of corn in the ear.

Yonkers Gazette: The wool cutter is conceded to be a "chippy" fellow.

Galveston News: The messenger boy goes slowly because he is determined not to run out of a job.

Boston Transcript: Women's sleeves, like men and like fashions generally, was and was not.

Binghamton Republican: It is natural for a waiter to grow crooked when he is tipped a good deal.

Tid Bits: First Passenger—I wonder why we are making such a fuss about this station? Second Passenger (a traveler of experience)—I presume it is because no one happens to be near by to catch the train.

Philadelphia Record: Palimony is a fact among the women of England, as it has been in a sense with some hotel waiters in this country.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

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Philadelphia Record: Palimony is a fact among the women of England, as it has been in a sense with some hotel waiters in this country.

New York Journal: Small Boy—Papa, when shall I reach the "age of discretion?" Father—When you come to the conclusion that you don't know more than your father.

Washington Star: "Wouldn't yer like to be a politician?" asked Freddie Pete. "I used to think I would," replied Meandering Mike. "But I once heard a man say they was something about a clerk in music and I lost all heart for it. It reminded me too much of an ax and a woodpile."

Buffalo Courier: Although the blind man's dog is seldom accused of any prominence in accounts of the world's happenings there is no denying that it is the he takes part in a good many leading events.

AN ACCIDENT.
Indianapolis Journal.
There was a little girl and she had a little cat. Ratched in the middle of her forehead; So she wore it to the top. And it happened to drop. And the language that she thought was simply horrid!

THE LONGEST STONE ARCH.
OMAHA, Dec. 26.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In THE SUNDAY BEE noticed that under the caption "Points on Progress," you make the statement that "The longest single arch in a stone bridge is ninety-eight and a half feet, over the Grand Staircase, Utah." Believing that it may be of interest to you and to correct an error which may lead you to inform people to take the above statement for granted, permit me to say that the bridge above referred to was, in the year 1888, begun by Antonio da Ponte, the architect, and at that time the span was only ninety-one feet, instead of ninety-eight and a half feet, although it may be possible that during the interval of that honored time and the present an expansion of seven and a half feet has taken place, while it seems that no verification of such an astounding fact can be obtained.

The longest single arch in a stone bridge is that over Cabin John Creek on the Washington aqueduct, situated several miles northwest of Washington, D. C., and constructed by the late General M. C. Meigs, an engineer.

BARBARIY OF THE MOJAVES.

Terrible Penalty Demanded by Unnatural Superstition Cruelly Enforced.
MOTHER AND HER TWIN BABIES SLAIN.
Comely Lass of Eighteen Burned in Her Shack After Her Offspring Had Been Strangled with Clubs Her Husband's Pleas Unheeded.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 25.—A horrible story of the wild life and superstition of the Mojave Indians is told by J. F. Saunders, who arrived last evening from The Needles, a town on the Colorado river, on the Atlantic and Pacific railway. He had heard the details just before he took the train and they seem to be corroborated by an account given in a local paper, the Eye, which he brought with him.

The Mojave Indian reservation is about half a mile from The Needles and the aborigines are virtually their own masters, having their own laws and superstitions. From Saunders' account, on Tuesday last a triple murder was committed under the plea of a tradition by the Indians.

One of the bravest squares of the tribe, known as Lonetta, was married, according to the savage rites, about a year ago. She was a comely girl, only 18 years old, and had picked up some education. Her husband was one of the bravest of the tribe and it was apparently very fond of her. Sunday last she gave birth to twins, and as a result a grand now-vow was called, for according to the Mojave tradition the squaw who has twins is a consort of evil spirits, for which the penalty has always been death for the babies and mother.

Lonetta's husband, it seems, was so fond of his wife that he made a strong plea for her and her babies, but it was of no avail. The medicine man held that the old custom must be observed and the two little ones were brought forward and branded with clubs. Lonetta was kept for a more trying ordeal, which she suffered without complaint.

Every one of her personal belongings were gathered and put into her "shack," and she was ordered inside. She hid her husband farewell and went in. The entrance was closed by straw and brush were piled about the frail structure and fired, and in two hours nothing but a few beams remained to tell the tragic story.

Officers at The Needles learned the facts too late to interfere, and the poor squaw, with this horrible torture, passed to the happy hunting grounds, whither her ill-starred offspring had preceded her.

DEATH OF A MARRIAGE.
KANSAS CITY, Dec. 25.—The Star's Hayes City special says: H. D. Farmer, in the northwestern part of Ellis county, yesterday shot his grandson, then himself. The boy is still living. The man died instantly. Temporary insanity caused the double crime.

GLASS WORKS START UP.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 26.—The Howard Plate Glass works at Erie, Pa., resumed on full today, giving employment to over 650 men and boys who have been out of work for nearly four months. Enough orders have been received to keep the plant in operation several months.

DESTRUCTION OF A VILLAGE BY FIRE.
HILLSBORO, O., Dec. 25.—Talliroville, O., a village of about 300 population, was wiped out by fire last night, only a church and one or two houses being left standing. No lives lost.

SKATING SONG.
January Outing.
Whisper a song as we glide along, ye pines on the southern shore. From your branches long, where the cradle song of the south wind plays no more; Whisper of memories that you hold in the heart of your great green boughs, Of a summer's wine that was yours and mine, when the days were long and the nights were cold.

Of the whisper heard